

TWENTY AMERICANS ESCAPE FROM TURKS

Relief Workers and Missionaries Flee From Marsh Reign of Terror.

TWO U. S. MEN ARE KILLED

French Occupy Cilicia and Natives in Siege Attack All Western People.

By the Associated Press.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—Much uneasiness was felt until today concerning the fate of twenty Americans at Marash, north of Aleppo, Turkey in Asia, where a reign of terror has existed since January 21. However, the American Committee for Relief in the Near East received today a message dated February 13 from its offices at Adana, Asiatic Turkey, which was construed to mean that all the Americans have escaped from Marash. The message read:

"Information this morning is that the remainder of 3,000 refugees retired to Adana with Col. Norland. There was extreme destitution and many were sick and wounded. There is no information from Alintab or Hedin. The situation is serious."

Major David G. Arnold of Providence, R. I., managing director of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, said today that ten American relief workers and six American missionaries were at the headquarters of the American Board College at Marash. The relief workers are Dr. M. C. Wilson and wife of Hootsfield, Tenn.; Dr. Mabel C. Wilson of Benton Harbor, Mich.; Mabel H. Fox of North Hgvo, Va.; Helen C. Reading of Reading, Pa.; Minnie E. Dougherty of Holyoke, Mass.; Frances S. Buckley of Cape Vincent, N. Y.; Paul V. Snyder of Plainville, Tex.; Evelyn McPherson, Kansas; and Stanley E. Kerr of Darby, Pa. The missionaries all of whom are under the American Board of Missions of 14 Beacon street, Boston, are James K. Lyman, Ellen O. Halsey, Jessie Hardy, Alice Salmon, Roy Lued and Kate E. Ainslee.

The American committee stationed at Kintab are Sylvia Eddy of Simsbury, Conn.; Frank W. Peer of Topeka, Kan.; Elizabeth D. Kelly of Cleveland, Ohio; and John Boyd, Ray P. Travis and Loretta Bigley. The missionaries there under the Boston board are Dr. John A. Merrill, Dr. Lorin Shepard and wife, Dr. Caroline Hamilton, Elizabeth Trowbridge, Lucille Freeman, Constance Barber and Louise M. Clark.

In occupying Cilicia the French troops frequently took over American mission properties and schools, which were the best buildings and the easiest to defend. Consequently the Americans immediately were regarded by the Turks as Frenchmen. There have been many conflicts between the French and the Turks. The former are using Armenian and Senegalese troops, which apparently has excited great hostility among the Moslem tribes.

Rustem Bey, Nationalist delegate from Angora, told the correspondent that James Perry and Frank S. Johnson, representatives of the American Y. M. C. A., who were killed recently near Alintab, were mistaken for Frenchmen by natives who had no grievance against Americans. He declared that Americans were not in danger in Anatolia and Cilicia if properly distinguished from the French.

Rustem Bey said that the trouble at Marash started through a controversy between Armenians and Turks, eventually involving the native tribes in a siege of the town.

BRITISH LABOR ASKS FOR NEW IRISH BILL

Dublin's Lord Mayor Is Released From Jail.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The British Labor party delegation which visited Ireland recently has reported in favor of withdrawing the Government's Irish bill and settling the Irish question from an entirely different standpoint. It was stated this afternoon.

The delegation is said to have come to the opinion that the problem is as much an industrial as political one, and that it should be solved by taking into these factors into consideration.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Tom T. Kelly, Lord Mayor-elect of Dublin, has been conditionally released from the Wormwood Scrubbs prison. He has been under arrest since May 23, 1916, on charges arising out of the Irish revolt that year. His release was due to the state of his health. He was informed that he would be arrested again if he should attempt to return to Ireland.

NAVY GIVES UP RADIO CONTROL ON FEB. 29

Private Stations Going Back to Pre-War Basis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Naval operation or control of all private radio stations, assumed during the war emergency, will be relinquished at midnight February 29, under an executive order made public today by Secretary Daniels.

Under the order wireless communication reverts to pre-war conditions and is subject to regulations of the act approved August 13, 1912.

Six high powered stations controlled by the Radio Corporation of America were taken over at the start of the war. They are at Marion, Mass.; New Brunswick and Rockport, N. J.; Bolinas and Marin, Cal.; and Kahuku, Hawaiian Islands.

W. ROCKEFELLER IS LEGATEE.

His Wife Leaves All of Her Estate to Him.

William Rockefeller of 639 Fifth avenue is the sole legatee of the will of his wife, Almira G. Rockefeller. Her will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The only estimate of the estate in the petition is the conventional "more than \$10,000."

In addition to her husband the testatrix is survived by her son, Percy A. Rockefeller, and her daughters, Emma, McAlpin and Geraldine R. Dodge.

READING DECLINES U. S. POST.

Lloyd George Offers Him Ambassadorship at Washington.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Premier Lloyd George has offered the Ambassadorship at Washington to the Earl of Reading, the former Ambassador there, says the Pall Mall Gazette today, but the Earl has declined the appointment.

Despatches from London and Washington said it depended upon Lord Reading's decision alone whether he returned to Washington as Ambassador.

GEORGIAN REPUBLIC IS NOT RECOGNIZED

Admiral McCully Tells Denikin Position of U. S.

By the Associated Press.
NOVOROSISK, Caucasus, Feb. 7.—Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, representing the United States with the anti-Bolshevik forces in South Russia, informed Gen. Denikin that the United States had not adhered to the decision of the Supreme Council at Paris recognizing the independence of the Georgian and Azerbaïdjan republics.

Gen. Denikin expressed his appreciation of the attitude of the United States toward the measure, which he said would be disastrous to the anti-Bolshevik forces, although apparently it had been framed with the idea that it would stiffen the resistance to the Reds.

[Gen. Denikin, according to recent despatches, made war on the republic of Georgia. The Georgia republic made a similar declaration against Denikin eight months ago. Denikin's action was taken, it is understood, not merely to keep intact the record of Russia's opposition to the dismemberment of the former empire, but to offset the working of the Bolsheviks in Georgia, in the direction of which his forces are now falling back.]

A special council representing the Don, Kuban and Terek sections, with a population of 8,500,000, agreed at a meeting at Ekaterinodar today to oppose, under the leadership of Gen. Denikin, the Bolshevik advance. The desire for a more democratic government was expressed, however.

A majority of the council favored fighting only in Cossack territory.

TREATY DEADLOCK IN SENATE UNBROKEN

Hitchcock Gets 40 Senators Lined Up for Compromise, but Case Is Hopeless.

DEBATE IS LISTLESS

Cynical Features of Document Described by Thomas and Others.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Debate on the economic features of the German peace treaty proceeded in a languid fashion today on the Senate floor. There was no mention of the Adriatic question in any of the speeches, but Senators are watching the developments keenly and making ready for explosions on this subject within a few days.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), acting Democratic leader, felled to arouse any interest when he announced during the afternoon that he had obtained the signatures of forty Democratic Senators to his agreement to vote for either of two proposed compromise resolutions to Article X of the League of Nations covenant. These resolutions are entirely unacceptable to the Republicans and to a minority of Senator Hitchcock's own party. The task of finding the necessary 64 votes for their adoption is recognized by every one to be a hopeless one.

The listlessness of the debate was due to the prevailing belief that it will result in nothing but talk and more talk. The Administration leaders are not willing to vote for the Lodge reservations or anything that embodies their vital principle. Yielding on the part of the Republicans seems out of the question. No chance of breaking the deadlock is in sight.

THOMAS OPENS DISCUSSION.

The discussion was opened by Senator Thomas (Col.), Democrat, who spoke at length on the economic effects of the new settlement of Europe. Then the Senator analyzed the Saar Basin settlement, which he declared "made answer Alsace-Lorraine in Europe with the absolute assurance of another war of revenge." Dealing with the disposition of the German colonies he showed that they were taken from Germany in utter violation of the preliminary understandings.

"And to show the cynical character of this decision," interrupted Senator Knox (Pa.), "it may be observed that the treaty was signed on June 23, 1919, on charges arising out of the Irish revolt that year. His release was due to the state of his health. He was informed that he would be arrested again if he should attempt to return to Ireland."

PUBLIC VICTIM OF COAL WAGE RAISE

Passed On to Consumer, Utilities Men Testify.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The public was pictured as the victim of the recent 14 per cent increase in wages given to coal miners in testimony today by representatives of public utilities associations before the coal strike settlement commission and the Senate Commerce subcommittee investigating the fuel situation.

M. H. Aylenworth, executive manager of the National Electric Light Association, told this commission the public has been led to believe the wage increase would not be passed on to consumers, but when the operators added the increase to the price charged the public utilities it was inevitable that the advance should be reflected in rates. He declared that the utilities, under State or municipal regulation, were allowed no narrow margin of profit that they could not absorb the increase.

Chairman Robinson indicated the trend of the commission's efforts to solve the fuel problem by asking if the utilities would be willing to store coal in the summer months, so that the miners would have ready employment. Mr. Aylenworth replied that they would if the additional cost of double handling coal was offset in the price and in lower freight rates during the good weather.

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Major Reilly took a fling at politics last fall and ran for the post to which he has just been appointed, but was defeated by Justice Smith.

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For a sensible economic settlement of the European tangle it is clear that a liberal reservoir of credit must be tapped and the eyes of the whole world are centered on America as that reservoir. There is little wonder under these circumstances that the most experienced bankers are somewhat uneasy on account of recent official utterances indicating that America does not intend to afford the necessary credit to Europe.

If the bankers could go to the financial conference in a position to state that the United States will do its part, granting credits, under the strictest supervision, to enable Germany to recover and to tide France over, there would be a reasonable chance that France could enforce taxation without a revolution or disturbance, because of the hope held out for the future. But if such assurance from America is withheld the conference can do little good.

Although there might be ample credit of its kind from England, Holland and Scandinavia, this credit would be of little use because America must be the source of supplies of materials, and it would mean the sale of British, Dutch and Scandinavian currency in America to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars and exchange rates would go further against these countries.

In short, such a scheme would multiply itself by increasing the exchange barrier which already is hampering commercial traders. It is likely that most of these countries could afford to grant credits for purchases in America on this account. Thus it will be seen that the participation of the United States is vital, and if this participation had the added weight of official recognition it would put the discussion of indemnities and reparation into a much more definite form and likewise it would give more definite assurance that any financial measures to relieve the Continent would be backed up by the most sincere efforts toward economy by the Governments whose industries received aid.

Notwithstanding the noncommittal burst in a certain unrepresentative section of the English press, Europe, as her view is interpreted through English bankers, does not ask the United States to "bear the burdens of the whole earth," as Secretary Glass intimated, nor is Europe unimpressed by the generous aid that America has extended, which since the armistice has reached the huge sum of \$4,000,000,000.

Of the financial congress, responsible financial leaders here believe that a great deal more effective results could be obtained, to the benefit of America as well as Europe, if the United States Government saw fit to put its official stamp of approval upon the international conference and express its willingness to send delegates, as the British Government already has done.

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POINDEXTER LIKES STAND.

If Wilson Only Would Quit Europe He'd Be Pleased.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Poindexter (Washington), a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, told the National Press Club tonight that President Wilson's reported proposal to withdraw from European affairs on account of the Adriatic controversy was one of the best things the President ever had said. If the European Powers only would force the plan to be carried out, declared the speaker, the United States might be spared serious consequences now threatening it because of the peace settlement.

ENDICOTT MILLIONS GO TO FAMILY.

Bogor, Feb. 17.—The will of Henry B. Endicott, former executive manager of the Committee on Public Safety and millionaire manufacturer, who died Thursday night, was filed for probate today. It leaves virtually the entire estate, estimated at \$10,000,000, to his immediate family.

WIFE ASKS DIVORCE FROM CHIROPRACTOR

Rival Writers Requesting Her to Meet and "Talk It Over."

In a complaint that her husband, a chiropractor, had deserted her and was living with a wealthy widow, named as Mrs. Augusta Nelson, at 555 West 173d street, Mrs. Margaret M. Nelson in papers submitted to Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday accused Mrs. Nelson of trying to make an appointment with her to arrange an amicable separation. Mrs. Nelson attached to the complaint a letter purporting to be from Mrs. Nelson, which read in part:

"Nothing gave me pleasure until I met John. Life changed completely then. His love and mine was neither premeditated nor planned. It was at once spontaneous and became more overpowering as time went on. I have never taken John and his love from you—they were never yours. I would really like to meet you so that we can understand this case. We can go to some quiet place and have lunch and talk it over."

The letter explains that Mrs. Nelson was left wealthy by the death of her mother, and that she had married unhappily in Europe. After the divorce she engaged in charitable work, but did not take particular enjoyment in it. Mrs. Nelson describes a raid alleged to have been made at the 173d street address, which she says supported her divorce case of desertion. Justice Callaghan reserved decision on application for \$25 a week alimony and \$500 counsel fees pending trial of the suit.

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